## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY-TWO COLORED MEN CHOSEN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, March 9.- Both houses met in joint session to-day to elect trustees for tha South Carolina University. The following were chosen: 1. F. J. Moses, Jr.; 2. T. J. Robertson; 3. B. A. Bosemon, (colored;) 4. J. K. Jillson; 5. F. L. Cardoza, (colored;) 6. J. L. Neagle; 7. Reuben Tomlinson.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

THE REPEAL OF THE TENUBE-OF-OFFICE ACT PASSES THE HOUSE—GRANT MAKES A BLUNDER AND WANTS TO RETRIEVE.

Washington, March 9.-In the House. Shenck introduced a bill reducing to one act, and amending the laws relative to internal revenue. He explained that the bill embraced all the modifications and alterations suggested and passed at the last session, thus making the bill as perfect as possible. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution appointing a joint committee on Indian affairs was lost.

The following select committees were ordered: On the census, to consist of nine; on retrenchment, of four from the House and the same number from the Senate; on the Pacific Railroad, to consist of fourteen members; on patents, nine me bers. The Reconstruction Committee was renewed b. a vote of 109 to 42.

The bill repealing the Tenure-of office act was passed by 143 to 16. The nays were: Arnell, Boles, Farnsworth, Ferris, Hotchkiss, Jenokes. Lawrence of Ohio, Maynard, Schenck, Smith, Stokes, Taffy, Fillman, Ward, Whittemore, Willard. After which the House adjourned to

IN THE SENATE, several propositions for the removal of political disabilities were referred. Osborne introduced a bill granting lands to build a steamboat canal in Florida.

Bills were introduced, authorizing the construction of bridges over the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri, and for prohibiting

the sale of gold by the Treasury. The following message was received from

"I have the honor to request to be permitted to withdraw from the Senate the message requesting the passage of a joint resolution to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from disabilities imposed by section eight of the act of Congress approved September 2d, 1789. (Signed) - U. S. GRANT."

Sumner moved to lay the message on the able and that it be printed, Sprague moved that the request be granted, which was adopted, after which the Senate adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON.

MAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE -THE SECRETARY OF STATE-EX-PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF MISSIS-SIPPI—RESIGNATION OF STEWART—SMRRMAN'S

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- E. B. Washburne, secretary of State, has resigned his seat in the Dr. Butler, a Lutheran preacher of this city,

as been elected Chaplain of the House of epresentatives. Washburne took formal possession of the

tate Department to-day. General Adelbert Hines, heretofore proviional Governor of Mississippi, has been assigned to the command of the Fourth Military

ordered to seport to General Ames for duty. Stewart has positively declined the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. The document indicated last night was duly executed, but doubts and opposition still existing and expressed, Stewart withdrew and Grant has accepted his resignation. Hoar has accepted the Attorney-Generalship, which shuts out

Bout well from the Cabinet. Borie, Washburne, Schofield and Cresswell tended the Cabinet meeting to-day. The Caucus Committee of both Houses have agreed to adjourn within thirty days if pos-

# The following order has been issued:

The following order has been issued:

HENQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 8.]

General Orders %0 12 ]

By direction of the President of the United lates, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Army of the United States.

His general staff will be: Brevet Major-General: B. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General; Brevet lajor-General: Brevet Major-General: Brevet Major-General A. B. Hon, Commissary-General of Subsistence; evet Major-General J. K. Barbes, Surgeonneral; Brevet Major-General J. W. Brice, ymaster-General; Brevet Major-General John Holt, Judge Advocate-General; Brevet jor-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Eners; Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, of of Ordnance; Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, of of Ordnance; Brevet Major-General A. J. er, Chief Signal Officer.

Its personal staff of Aides-de-Camp with the k of Colonel from this date will be Brevet utenant-Colonel J. C. McCoy, Second Lieuant Second Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-onel T. M. Dayton, Captain Seventh Caval-Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Audenread, Sin Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Por-Major-General Horace Por-Major-General Horace Por-Major-General F. F. Dent, Lieutenant-Colonel

Mal Ordnance Department; Brevet Brig-er-Gen al F. F. Dent, Lieutenant-Colonel irty-thir Infantry. W. T. Sherman,

## EUROPE.

EPTION OF GAT'S INAUGURAL—RELEASE OF FRM'N PRISONERS. ONDON, March 8. English and French Jourare almost unaimous in their eulogies President Grants inaugural address to people of th United States. That portion it relating t foreign policy, which the ident elect cogiders to be the true course, regarded with meh satisfaction, as indicata desire to main in peace.

en of the Fenns imprisoned in various s of the kingdon have been liberated. r names are as follows: Thomas F. Burke, American Fenian -ganizet; Dennis F. ke, recently confined Clerkenwell prison; es Keckham, poet, and one of the editors the Irish People; Capta, Thakey, and . O'Conner, Stack and O'Ked, The was sentenced to ten year' im isonnt for having written a treaso able viele the Irish People. O'Conner, Black nd to Queen Victoria at her levee yesterda ving for the amnesty of Fenian prisoners SPANISH GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

ADRID, March 8 .- The subject of the govnment in the production of salt and tobacco the Spanish colonies has been referred to ect committee of the Constitutional Cortes.

President Grant. Count Bismarck was present, and made a very pleasant speech. He said "No dispute has ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and the friendly relations between the two countries are now especially guaranteed."

The Prussian Diet has adjourned sine die,

#### A JOLLY ROW.

THE VIRGINIA PEPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION BREAKS UP WITH A FIGHT WITHOUT ORGANIZ

PETERSBURG, VA., March 9 .- The Republican State Convention met at noon to-day, An attempt was made to declare Tucker, an anti-Wells man, temporary chairman, when the Wells men resisted and a general row ensued around the chairman's stand. A strong police force interfered and separated the combatants. and Burgess, Mayor of the city, appeared and made a speech advising peace. The candidates for temporary chairman followed in the same strain; but another row ensued, and the Mayor ordered the police to clear the hall, which they did quickly.

The delegates are now scattered about the streets, not knowing where to meet again.

LATER.-In the afternoon, by the exertion of the Mayor, the convention was reassembled at the African Church, and, notwithstanding renewed disturbances, an organization was effected with a Wells man in the chair. The Mayor was obliged to use a large police force to preserve order.

#### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A SPANISH AMBASSADOR EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES-RUMORS OF A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT -THE STEGE OF TRINIDAD BAISED-THE SMALL POX RAGING AT CONSULACION DEL SAR.

HAVANA, March 6.-The Vois de Cuba to-day publishes an account of the assassination of the sleeping crew of a coaster in the Sagua Chica River by the insurgents.

Still another schooner had landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Sagua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent their escape, and now the government troops are marching against the parties who were landed. Senor Roberts, the Spanish Ambassador to

Washington, sailed from this port to-day in the regular mail steamer for New York. The United States war steamer Gettysburg arrived yesterday, and soen afterward sailed again. She will visit the different parts of the

There are rumors of a serious engagement near Santa Spiritu, but no particulars at present.

Nobody has offered to carry the political prisoners to Fernando Po. It is reported that the government has ordered the war steamer Cadiz to transport them.

The ladies of this city are collecting and subscribing large amounts of money to aid the volunteers.

The smallpox is raging at Consulacion del Advices from Trinidad to last Tuesday report that the siege hal been raised. Three columns were in constant pursuit of the insur-

gent bands. Advices from Santiago de Cuba to Saturday last state that every Spaniard in the town of Mayari has been killed. A column of eight hundred government troops, all armed, had

## MEXICAN NEWS.

SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT-DEFEAT, CAP-TURE AND EXECUTION OF REBELS.

HAVANA, March 9 .- The Vera Cruz steamer brings the following advices: Negrete had been routed and only escaped with a few adherents. General Malo was killed and many rebels captured. Colonel Priets, who was implicated with Negrete, was captured near Vera Cruz, taken to that city and shot. The insurrection at Merida, in Yucatan, is over, and the ringleaders have been shot. Rosecrans and Juarez are frequently closeted together.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The boiler of a flour and lumber mill at Rochester, N. Y., exploded yesterday, killing

Sachemcy of Tammany, and Wm. M. Tweed has been elected as his successor.

It is stated that several boxes of guineas of the coinage of George III have been recovered from the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in the East River in 1784.

Wendell Phillips, in a lecture at Jersey City, commented on Grant's inaugural rather favorably. He urged a vigorous, and, if necessary, a sanguinary policy towards the South, as the only means to secure lasting peace.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias s now in session at Richmond, Va. The order has a membership of 50,000, and a widows' and orphans' fund of \$7627. Two hundred and fifty lodges have on hand \$64,729.

The North Pacific Steamship Company, of San Francisco, has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000, and has purchased all the property of the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, which it succeeds.

PROTECTION ILLUSTRATED.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) publishes the following piquant sketch of the protectionist and his dupes :

sketch of the protectionist and his dupes:

Let me illustrate. I go, like an ass, into the axe-handle business. I find that it won't pay. Axe-handles can be bought cheaper in Canada than I can make them, so I hasten up to Congress and state my grievance. It is a great interest, says the sephulchral Kelley, and must be protected. It is a great interest, echoes Moorehead, Wilson, Sherman, Wade & Co. It is a great interest, shrieks the Tribune et al; and forthwith a law is passed foroing every man purchasing an axe-handle to pay me fifty cents instead of twenty-five. This is called a protection to American industry. That is, it protects my industry at the expense of the wood-chopper. But then he had no business to be a wood-chopper. Why don't he make axe-handles? Serves him right.

—A "cat case" has just terminated in the Baltimore courts. The plaintiff was the owner of a valuable cat of the Maltese breed, which had been missing for about four months. The cat was discovered in the possession of defendant, and plaintiff, in order to recover it, was obliged to sue out a writ of replevin, the cat and its collar being valued at twenty-five dollars. At the trial of the case, in which both sides were represented by conneel, the defendant produced an account against the plaintiff of \$13 20 for boarding the cat for one hundred and thirty-two days at ten cents per day. After hearing the evidence and argument (in which defendant's counsel contended that there was o property in cats), the justice gave judgint for plaintiff for possession of the cat, and cent damage and coats to be paid by detaint. The bill of defendant for boarding to was not allowed.

THE DIET.

BERLIN, March 8.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner day before sterday in honor of the inauguration of

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1869.

STARTLING STORIES ABOUT THE FILIBUSTERS | HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECLIVED IN

HO! FOR CUBA.

President Grant Pulls the Wires-Young Charlestonian and a Confederate General take a Hand—The Ameri. cans to be held Harmless.

There are so many persons in Charleston who are now, or who have been, engaged in the Cuba trade, that great interest has been shown in regard to everything that relates to the progress of the Cuban insurrection. We cannot say that the popular feeling has altogether been on the side of the "rebels," for men have contrasted the mereiless manner in which the Southern "rebels" were treated with the expressions of profuse sympathy which the North can find for "the rebels" in Cubs and Crete. Yet there has been a restlessness among the people which betokens the awakening of the old spirit of adventure and ronance. This is particularly the case among the young men, and for weeks past it has been

rumored that expeditions in aid of the Cuban

insurrectionists were fitting out on the Georgia and Carolina coast. We have not been able to obtain such information as would justify us in saying positively that any of these expeditions have actually reached their destination. Indeed, a too great publicity would awaken the vigilance of the Spanish spies, and make a successful landing difficult to any but such men as those who ran the blockade of Charleston so often during the late unpleasantness. We may, however. without compromising any one say that Captain Frank Bonneau, one of our most skillful mariners and bravest men, has safely arrived in Cuba. Of him no more must be said at this

by the arrival in Charleston of General Jordan, formery chief of staff of General Beauregard. This officer moved about very quietly, and no suspicions as to his real object were entertained until it was found that he had disappeared from the city. The report is, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, that General

Jordan has sailed for Cuba. But this is not all. From what has leaked out since the departure of General Jordan it is understood that he is in full accord with President Grant, and is acting with his knowledge and consent. The new President has already said that Spain is entitled to no consideration at the hands of the United States, and he is known to be strongly in favor of the acquisition of more territory. Cuba would be a dainty morsel for the Radicals. There would be half a million of negroes to vote, and legislate and play "Old Harry' with the prosperity of the island; and there wou d be as many white men to rule by martial law, to New Englandize, and, finally, to reconstruct. No wonder that Grant should be in favor of acquiring Cuba. It is true that there may be a lion in the path, but an excuse can be found for the suspension of diplomatic relations. This could not better be done than on the plea that Spain was insulting and injuring American citizens. This may be the reason why General Jordan, it is said, has been assured by President Grant that if he falls into the hands of the spaniards no hair of his head shall be injured, and that no American who takes part in the insurrection shall be improperly treated by the loyalists.

This is the story as it comes to us, and we should not be surprised if there were more startling developments in the course of the next few weeks.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Calling the Yeas and Nays-The Way

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8, 1869 .- The House of Representatives to-day exhibited a curious scene. From 12 M. to about 4:50 P. M. was spent in filibustering motions on the second reading and passage of the first section of the bill to aid the extension of the Union and Spartanburg Bailroad. One of the most tronblesome features in the new constitution of the State is that providing that the yeas and navs of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two mem bers present, be entered on the journals. Governor Hoffman has resigned the Grand | Under the old constitution the call for the year and nays required the rising of seven members. It was then a more difficult matter to raise the call. Now the whims or caprice of any two mem bers can put a check for days, or even weeks upon the most important legislation. To-day while proceeding with the call, some member would rise and ask leave to explain his vote On the question of granting leave the yeas and nays would be demanded, and in the midst of this call another member would rise and ask leave to explain his vote on the question of granting leave, when the yeas and nays would also be demanded on that question, and so on ad infinitum. In this way the House was kept The result no doubt will be another postponement of the time for adjournment, and the rescinding of the resolution to adjourn on the

20th.

IN THE HOUSE, to-day, W. J. McKinlay moved to amend section 1 of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad bill, by striking out the word "whenever," in the first line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "if upon the 1st day of January, 1871," satisfactory evidence is given to the Governor that \$100,000 has been subscribed, then coupon bonds of the State to the same shall be delivered to the president.

Nothing was done with this amendment, although there was filibustering for several hours.

Feriter introduced a bill to provide the mode and terms on which the property and stock of the Laurens Railroad Company subject to lien in favor of the State may be sold. Read the first time, and referred to the Committee on

first time, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Whipper, from the Committee on the Judi ciary, reported favorably on a Senate bill to prevent and punish ducling, which was ordered to lie over for a second reading. Also, favorably on a Senate bill to empower the judges of the circuit courts to grant relief in cases of the circuit courts to grant relief in cases of the circuit stand during the existence of the Provisional Government of South Carclina, which was ordered to lie over for a second reading. Also, tavorable on a Senate bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent persons holding cartain offices of sinclument from leaving the State," which was ordered to lie over for a second reading.

from leaving the State," which was ordered to lie over for a second reading.

In the Senate, the President announced that agreeably to the provisions of section 2 article 3 of the Constitution of the State, the following had become laws, the same not having been returned to this body within the limit of three days: An act to change the location of the county seat of Barnwell County from Barnwell Courthouse to Blackville, South Carolina; an act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their read.

Jillson, from the Committee on Education,

THE NEW CABINET.

CONGRESS-A POLITICAL BOMBSHELL.

COMMENTS OF THE NORTHERN PRUSS ON

The Northern papers are filled with amusing details concerning the amouncement of President Grant's Cabinet ministers to Congress, and the excitement and consternation attending the event. The correspondent of the New York World, writing on Friday, says :

The six cats which President Grant let out of the bag to-day, jumped into the Cabinet with marvellous celerity and ease. The Senate did not even say boo to them, but stroked them on the back, allowed them to be good pussies, and permitted them all to stay snug. The appearance of these remarkable grimalkins was, nevertheless a surprise to averybody the more vertheless, a surprise to everybody, the mem-bers of the Senate included. There is but little doubt that the President kept his proposed vortheless, a surprise to everyoody, the members of the Senate included. There is but little doubt that the President kept his proposed Cabinet nominations secret from all save his wife, and, perhaps, from one or two of the appointees, until after the official envelopes which he sent to the Senate had been opened in the presence of the whole body. Gentlemen in Washington, who were prominently canvassed for Cabinet places, certainly professed to know nothing about the matter. The crowds at the inauguration ball last night heard not an authentic whieper breathed concerning it, and among the thousands who flocked to the capitol this forenoon to await the tidings, there was not one man who knew, although there were many who were willing to bet that this man or that man would be appointed. The Senate, called to order at noon, continued in open session until precisely fourteen minutes before two colock, when General Rawlings, of the President's staff, appeared, and announced that he had two messages in writing from the President addressed to the Senate. These communications having been conveyed to the Vice-President's desk, the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into executive session as soon as the galleries were cleared. The news of General Rawlings, coming out of the main door of the capitol, after he had delivered the two sealed envelopes, was set upon at once by several acquaintances, who begged him to reveal what the envelopes contained. "Upon my honor," said the General, "I know as little about it as you do." Juet then the venerable but profane editor of the New York Tribune happened to be conversing with the House but profane editor of the New York Tribune happened to be conversing with the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne in the foom of the House Committee on Appropriations, at the other end of the capitol. The third person in the room was the clerk of the committee, Mr. R. J. Stevens, who, having heard what proved to be a reliable rumor, that Mr. Washburne was to have one of the debatable secretaryships, told Mr. Washburne what he had heard. Mr. Washburne averred that he had received no intold Mr. Washburne what he had heard. Mr. Washburne averred that he had received no intimation that a Cabinet place would be tendered him, and that the report probably had no foundation. Before this asseveration had fairly ly left his mouth, a fourth person entered the apartment in baste, and informed "the father of the House" that he had actually been nominated as Secretary of State. Mr. Washburne received the assurance with some remaining doubt, and Mr. Greeley, without uttering a word of congratulation, turned and went out of the door. I') the meantime the Senate, closeted behind losed doors, had silently listened to the cleft's reading of the nominations.

The News Leaks Out.

The News Leaks Out. The dense masses without watched every door on three sides of the chamber, expecting the advent of some senator who would tell them what was going on. Three correspondents of the press who stood near the west door of the private lobby in the rear of the chamber, first obtained the news. Second that door, and was unceremoniously seized and dragged through it into the lobby by three eager pairs of hands. "Tell us quick; who are they?" demanded the correspondents, in tones that would not be denied. "Draw your peucils, then," said Mr. Conness. "and be lively." "W.shburne, Secretary of State! Good Lord!" groaned one of the three, inscribing Washburne's name. Two minutes afterwards Good Lord!" groaned one of the three, inscrib-ing Washburne's name. Two minutes afterwards the rival correspondents were running a wild rare down stairs, and through the capitol base-ment to the nearest telegraph office, and in less than ten minutes the new Cabinet was bulletin-ed throughout the United States. Without debate, but with a good deal of secret disap-reintmant and discript the Senate proceedpointment and disgust, the Senate proceeded to confirm the nominations. When Mr. Borie's name was read, Senator Howe involuntarily asked, "Who is Borie?" Whereupon Mr. Cameron arose and described the antecedents and character of the Secretary of the Navy. "Well," said Mr. Howe, resignedly, "let him pass, the League Island job will, of course, be all the safer." Washburne's name was the hardest to swallow. No senator was so insensible as not to recognize the motive was the hardest to swallow. No senator was so insensible as not to recognize the motive which must have prompted the President to asseign his best and bravest friend to a position for which he is considered to be quite unfitted. But grave senators smiled sardonic smiles when they thought of such a boisterous, angovernable temper as Mr. Washburne's having to deal with affairs so delicate and supreme as those of the Department of State. Mr. Fessenden, turning to his neighbor, was understood to observe that "it was just to expect that a Secretary of State should at least be familiar with the English language. Mr. Washburne, when he made a speech on the floor of the House, almost invariably tripped in his syntax; but perhaps, as he was never troubled by too great familiarity with his own language, foreign languages will not trouble him at all." Mr. Fenton said of the nomination of Alexander T. Stewart, that "it was a surprise." Indeed, it was a terrible surprise, not only to Fenton, but to all Fenton's friends.

Mutterings of the Ceming Storm.

Mutterings of the Coming Storm

Mutterings of the Coming Storm.

The Connecticut men bewailed the loss of the secretaryship of the navy on the ground that the State had earned a sort of prescriptive right to it. Mr Buchanan, said they, appointed Mr. Toucey, a good Connecticutter; he served four years. Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Welles; he has served eight years. These Connecticut men have done long, if not excellent, service. Why should the State be deprived of the privilege of saying: "This is my son in the Cabinet?"

So did and do the Massachusetts men, wondering at the selection of Judge Hoar. They complain that one of the more celebrated persons of that celebrated State was not the lucky one, and States north, south, east and west demand, through the mouths of their citizens, to be informed by any one who has the wit to tell why this Cabinet hasn't got one of their champion notorieties in it. Iowa and the whole Morthwest are especially indignant because Mr. Wilson did not get his expected deserts. Mr. Wilson himself, while walking down Pennsylvania Avenue this evening with a blatant anti-conservative acquaintance was observed to it. Wilson himself, while walking down Pennsylvania Avenue this evening with a blatant anticonservative acquaintance, was observed to illustrate his disgust with ardent gesticulations. How different would it have been with Nr. Wilson, if he had been allowed by the patronage of the President and the grace of the Senate to call himself vecretary of the Interior on this boistorous eve of the 5th of March, 1868. But the crowd passed him by as it passed by every one to-day who was not a member of the new Cabinet, or who was not pleased to hear the new Cabinet, the Cabinet, all the day and evening long.

pointment at the Capitol." The Washington correspondent of the fri-

bune writes:

The agony is over. The long loooked for Cabinet is announced. Everybody is commenting on the appointments and discussing the merits of the men whom President Grant has selected for his immediate and confidential advisors. It is difficult to give a fair idea of the popular feeling, but there is no disguising the fact that the announcement caused great disappointment at the capital. Mesers. Washburne and Creswell are looked upon as the only politicisms of national reputation among the selection. The appointment of the former was a surprise. It was generally supposed that his ill-health would compel him to forego accepting any position under the new administration, unless it were a foreign mission; but general satisfaction is expressed at the appointment, and all agree that Mrs. Grant, in Mr. Washburne, has selected a man of sound integrity, positive strongth of

inent public men now in Congress, and they, with great unanimaty, applaud the selection. His appointment, however, was also a surprise. He is looked upon as an extreme Radical Republican, and was strongly recommended by the Radical element of both Houses of Congress. The appointment of Mr. Stewart was apparently the greatest surprise of them all. He was considered as out of the list of probable caudidates, and public sentiment pointed to either Fish, Pierrepont or Griswold as the only men from whom New York's representative would be chosen. Congressmen and others could scarcely believe that Stewart was the man. Many had made up their minds that Boutwell would succeed Mr. McCulloch, and the general desire for his selection made the nomination of Stewart a Mr. McCulloch, and the general desire for his selection made the nomination of Stewart a keen disappointment. But it seems that President Grant had offered the portfolio of the Treasury to Mr. Boutwell, and that gentleman had declined to accept. He gave as his reasons that he desired remaining a member of the House of Representatives. The other nominees are comparatively unknown. The Massachusetts people speak in high terms of Mr. Hoar, the new Attorney-General. They say he is an able lawyer and an ardent Republican. Ohioans do not appear very enthusiastic over the present the property of the Interior he is an able lawyer and an ardent Republican. Ohioans do not appear very enthusiastic over General Coxas Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Borie is probably the least known man of the seven. He is an excellent man, and will be generally acceptable. Mr. Borie was in the city, and when he heard of his appointment left immediately for his home in Philadelphia. A rumor prevails that he will not accept, and will so inform the President to-morrow. This, however, cannot be traced to any trustworthy will so inform the President to-morrow. This, however, cannot be traced to any trustworthy source. Some surprise is felt in the absence of Wilson, of Iowa, from the Cabinet. There is an impression prevailing that he will yet be called upon to assume control of one of the departments, which one it is hard to foretell. Some say that Washburne will decline—if not immediately, in a few months—others are of the opinion that General Cox will not accept, and in that event Mr. Wilson will be made Secretary of the Interior. All this, however, is mere surmising.

#### ment and Profound Regret." The correspondent of the New York Times

writes:

The announcement caused universal surprise; everybody was prepared to be surprised, but the reality was greater than the expectation. It is difficult to describe the effect, and it is a painful duty to say that great disappointment and profound regret prevails in consequence of those selections, and this too, not in the minds of politicians, nor in the minds of those not chosen, but among the the warmest admirers and stoutest supporters of the President. The eminently respectable character of the men is everywhere conceded, but their fitness for their peculiar positions is the subject of criticism on every hand.

The selection of ex-Senator Cresswell, of Maryland, for Postmaster-General, probably gives more general satisfaction than any other name on the list. He is the best representative loyal Southern man that could be found, and will make an excellent administrative officer. Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, as Attorney-General, is also satisfactorily received in "respects, save that the people of Massachusetts expected and hoped for another

Attorney-General, is also satisfactorily received in "respects, save that the people of Massachus-tts expected and hoped for another man and another position. Mr. Washburne, there is good reason for believing, will remain in the Department of State-for but a short time. His appointment is said to have surprised him as much as it did anybody. Mr. stewart was in the room of the sergeant-atarms of the Senate when the announcement was made, and seemed much affected by the intelligence, although he had been apprized of the fact early in the day. He waited on the President this afternoon, and accepted the office with the promise that he would use his beet abilities and energies to promote the interests of the government.

best abilities and energies to promote the in-terests of the government.

On the reception of the news in the House, the confusion became so great that a recess of ten minutes was ordered, and the subject was eagerly and excitedly discussed among all

The names were soon circulating in every direction. The telegraph itself could not have communicated them more rapidly than they were transmitted from one part of the capitol to the other, and from the capitol itself all

"Borie for the Navy!" exclaims one. "Who in the world is Borie? Where does he come from? What's his business? Borie! Borie! Borie! That's a queer nomination. Can anybody tell me who Borie is?"

"Yes sir" responded another: "he is a Panna"

body tell we who Borie is?"

"Yes, sir," responded another; "he is a Pennsylvanian; a good man, too—A No. 1."

"Never heard of him before. He can't be much. Grant has indeed kept his promise about the Pennsylvania representative. He has surprised everybody. Who did you say was for Attorney-General?"
"Hoar—Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts."
"Bless my soul! I never heard of him be-

fore!"
"Very distinguished lawyer, however, I can
tell you, and a man who will do honor to the
position."

"It may be sir; I don't dispute it."
"But I do!" exclaimed a third; "Hoar is a man I know something of. He is one of your stiff aristograts; sour as a crab apple, too; no sympathy, no heart; all intellect and very selfish."

stiff aristocrats; sour as a crab apple, too; no sympathy, no heart; all intellect and very selfish."

"What Cox is it that has the Interior Department?" asked a fourth.

"Why, don't you know? There is only one man of the name of prominence in Ohio. It is ex-Lieutenant Governor Cox, the man who would not accept the Commissionership of Internal Revenue."

"Oh! that is the man, is it? Strong appointment; good man! Stewart, then, is the man for the Treasury; Washburne in the State Department."

"He won't accept that; he wants to go to Europe to recruit his health."

"Yes he will; he'll take it 'emporarily any how; I know that."

"New York carries off the big pill, after all. I think Stewart is the strongest of the batch. He will administer the Treasury on practical principles, not as an empirical quack."

One heard questions, answers and observations like these on every side. Little groups were gathered in corners and window recesses discussing the merits of the candidates. Some tasked quite excitedly and made speeches. One person, much angered at Stewart's nomination, was pitching in very freely. "I say Grant has made a fine mess of it. Stewart is not true Republican; he did all he could to assist Johnson at the Philadelphia Convention, and tried to whitewash Johnson so as to make him appear like a decent white man, which he is not. Now, I say a man who, like Stewart, would do that has no claim upon the Republican party, and ought not to be honored with a Cabinet appointment."

"It's not true," interrupted a listener to this harangee, "that Stewart is not a good Republican. He is sound to the backbone. He did

"It's not true," interrupted a listener to this harangue, "that Stewart is not a good Republican. He is sound to the backbone. He did not endorse Johnson's extraordinary policy. He is with Congress and Grant on all the important-questions of reconstruction, finance and retrenchment. He will make a splendid head for the Treasury Department."

"So say I!" "And I!" "And I!" shouted nead for the Treasury Department."
"So say I!" "And I!" "And 'k!" shouted several in the crowd.
"All right, gentlemen; we'll see who's right, if Grant don't repent his action I'm a fish!" retorted the excited anti-Stewart man, and moved off.

off.

It would be useless to repeat the observations further. It will suffice for all ourposes
that the varieties of opinions expressed were
remarkable, but that, summing the whole thing
up, the majority was favorable to Grant's appointees.

Greeley telegraphs from Washington to the New York Tribune's follows:

New York Tribune as follows:

The new Cabinet mesne business emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inangural.

Mr. & T. Stewart was selected as that man whose very name would give another assurance that our debt would be past to the utmost, and as fast as our creditors can desire. Mr. Stewart has only to apply to the cellection and disbursement of the revenue on the same principles and methods which have secured him

such eminent success as a merchant, to restore the government to solvency and financial prosperity. He is not a politician, and he will manage the Treasury purely as a business concern, with intent to raise the largest possible revenue at the smallest cost, whether to the people or the government. He cannot fail.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne has fought so vigorously and successfully in Congress against vigorously and successfully in Congress against corruption and prodigality that he could not be spared from a reforming Cabinet. His health is very poor, and he is most reluctant neath is very poor, and he is most reluctant to take any appointment that keeps him in Washington. On these grounds he at first re-solved not to accept, but it is hoped that his repugnance will be overcome, even though he should not be able to serve through General Grant's term.

Probably no single member of the Cabinet

had any reason to suppose his name on the slate till it went into the Senate to-day.

[From the New York World].

Nobody will doubt that General Grant's whimsical pretence of composing his Cabinet without anybody's advice was quite sincere. He has not only deviated from the beaten path, but deviated into absolute oddity; having made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised, such a Cabinet as no newspaper could have conjectured, a Cabinet which fills his political opponents with wonder, and his political friends with suppressed dismay. There has never before been a Cabinet formed at the beginning of an administration, which did not contain at least one or two men of first-rate standing and recognized eminence in the politics of the country. Take it all in all, the new Cabinet is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The only hypothesis by which we can explain its formation is, that General Grant means to be the candidate of the Republican party for a second term, and will tolerate in [From the New York World.] party for a second term, and will tolerate in his Cabinet no statesman from whom he would have anything to fear as a rival. [From the New York Times.]

The Cabinet as a whole will not commend itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command in advance the full confidence of the community. But in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business may rether the real its members are business men rather than pol-iticians, and are likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see ground for bel eving that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of IFrom the New York Herald.1

The Cabinet of President Grant, though promptly confirmed, will puzzle the politicians. With all their guesses and conjectures, covering what was supposed to be the whole field of probabilities, not one of them, nor all of them together, hit the mark beyond one or two members. They were all on the wrong tack them together, hit the mark beyond one or two members. They were all on the wrong tack in assuming that, after the established practice, the Cabinet would be chosen from the most conspicuous lights and managers of the dominant party, such as Wilson, Stanton, Curtin and Old Ben Wade. This rule of selecting from the head politicians of the party was more strikingly illustrated in the original Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln than in any other, though the folly of such selections was sufficiently Abraham Lincoln than in any other, though the folly of such selections was sufficiently proved by poor Pierce and Buchanau. The harmonizing of the different personal cliques of the party has been the governing idea of this practice, and it was under this delusion that Lincoln committed his greatest mistake. He thought that by gathering his rivals in the Chicago Convention about him he would reconcile them to the situation and with each other; but from the beginning to the end, with their selfish intrigues against each other and against him, they were a constant source with their selfish intrigues against each other and against him, they were a constant source of trouble to their chief. Indeed, had not Lincoln been a marvel of amiability, patience and resignation he could not have endured such annoyances for one summer.

President Grant has not followed this foolish and mischievous practice. He has not chosen to have a set of politicians around him, who is might assume the right to chalk out his polity.

the confusion became so great that a recess of ten minutes was ordered, and the subject was sagerly and excitedly discussed among all classes of members.

The feeling in Washington is not, perhaps, a reflex of the feeling elsewhere, but the feeling here among all classes and shades of Republicans is one of severe disappointment. To say anything else is to misrepresent the actual fact. There is, however, an entire and cheerful willingness to wait and see the wisdom of the selections demonstrated.

The Herald's Account—What the People satis.

The correspondent of the New York Herald after noticing the reception of the nominations, says: special duties of his department? But the moral of this Cabinet is that it is President Grant's Cabinet, and that he intends to be the master of his administration.

[Frem the Baltimore Gazette ] The names will be received by the country with profound astonishment, and, if we mistake not, with mingled feelings of bitter disappointment and deeper indignation. All who trusted in General Grant, and very many of those who mistrusted him, had hoped that he would realize the critical condition in which the country now stands, and that he would summon around him men of recognized ability and patriotism. He has thought proper, however, to name for his Cabinnet officers individuals who are only known to the public as profesever, to name for his Cabinet omoers individu-als who are only known to the public as profes sional patriots and shifty politicians. There is not one among them who bears an established character for disinterestedness, or who is enti-tled to be classed among statesmen.

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PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PUR-MSE of all kinds of MERCHANDINE. Boots, oos. Hats, Ca. s and Trunke, and Straw Goods a

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THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS
Captain Grav, will leave North Atlantic Wharf I fursday, March 11th,
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FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

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October28

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FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES!
SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
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Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco for Ohins and Japan April 3, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Hayana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage lickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14

17

TOWNEY OF THE STANDARD STAN

CAPTAIN J. K. RICHARDSON, OF the Steamer CHuis ITANA, will TOW VESSELS TO AND FROM SEA.
All applications for the present must be made to the Captain on board 6 March 9

INLAND HOUTE. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.
CHABLES10N AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET
LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUFORT AND HILTOM
HEAD,

THE FINE FAST STEAMER
PILOT BOY, Captain FENN PECK, WILL
leave Charleston on MONDAY and THURSDAY MONEmos at Right o'clock. Beturning, will leave vavanah
TWEEDAY MONEINGS at Eight o'clock, and FRIDEY-

February 16

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSOMVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

DICTATOR, Captain L. M. CORETTER,

will sail from Charleston every Juscay Econing, as
Eight c'clock, for the above points.

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T. McNelety, will sail from Charleston every Survivaday Econing, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Hevana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

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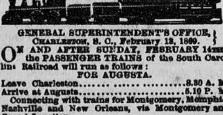
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THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. CroWELL, will leave Vanderhorst's
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March 6
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TRAVELERS PASSING THROUGH
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And other places, should not fai
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Leave Charleston. 7.30 P. M.
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Arrive at Charleston. 6.00 A. M.
COLUMNIA NIGHT EXPRESS.

February 15 General Superint

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